

Remarks/Arguments:

Claims 1-24 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph. In particular, various claims are identified in the Official Action and (a) an explanation is given as to why there is a problem with the claim language; and/or (b) suggested language for amending the claim is provided. Applicants have followed most of the suggestions of the Official Action, with the exception of claim 11 which recites that an external force can be applied to adjust the desired position of the test head. The step of applying external force is a step which is distinctive from the steps included in claim 9. Reconsideration of the rejection of that claim is respectfully requested. Withdrawal of the rejections of the remaining claims is respectfully requested as all other issues specified by the outstanding Official Action have been addressed.

Claims 1-17 and 19-21 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being obvious over Slocum. Basically, the rejection is formulated by (a) adding the second Slocum embodiment to the first Slocum embodiment; and (b) rotating the second Slocum embodiment by 180°. The rejection is respectfully traversed. In traversing the rejection, Applicants rely on MPEP 2141:

The key to supporting any rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103 is the clear articulation of the reason(s) why the claimed invention would have been obvious. The Supreme Court in *KSR* noted that the analysis supporting a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103 should be made explicit. The Court quoting *in re Kahn*, 441 F.3d 977, 988, 78 USPQ2d 1329, 1336 (Fed. Cir. 2006), stated that "[R]ejections on obviousness cannot be sustained by mere conclusory statements; instead, there must be some articulated reasoning with some rational underpinning to support the legal conclusion of obviousness." *KSR*, 550 U.S. at ___, 82 USPQ2d at 1396

The Official Action has modified Slocum's second embodiment, but has not provided the requisite "articulated reasoning with some rational underpinning." Absent articulated reasoning for rotating this second embodiment 180°, the rejection is improper and should be withdrawn.

In addition, while the Official Action structures the rejection by rotating the second embodiment 180°, the modification to the second embodiment destroys the functionality of the device. Slocum's second embodiment includes a cavity 474 which is secured to base plate 404. If Slocum's second embodiment is rotated as the Official Action has suggested, cavity 472 would no longer be secured to base 404. In that case, it is not understood how Slocum's modified second embodiment would operate, as the cavity would no longer be secure to the base. Thus, the rejection is traversed because the alleged modification renders the second embodiment inoperable. There is a case law that states that references can not be modified in a way that destroys the functionality of the device which is being modified.

Furthermore, because of the lack of detail regarding what the modified embodiment would look like, the rejection is incomplete. Applicants are unable to fully respond to the Official Action because they do not have a clear picture of how the rejection has been formulated. Claims 1-17 and 19-21 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as obvious over Slocum. This is a separate rejection. In particular, the rejection states:

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to one having ordinary skill in the art to orient the second embodiment of Slocum et al., such that the drive mechanism is at the bottom of the positioning apparatus, as taught by the first embodiment of Slocum et al., since one having ordinary skill in the art would have been able to carry out such a reorientation and the resulting combination would predictably work in the same manner.

Again, the rejection is traversed because Applicants do not understand how the second embodiment can be "flipped over" as described in the Official Action. As the second embodiment relies on the cavity attached to the base in order to function, the second embodiment will no longer be able to operate when the cavity and the base are detached. Furthermore, Applicants do not have a clear understanding of how the second embodiment could be flipped over and hence are unable to properly analyze the modification suggested by the Official Action. Third, KSR requires articulated reasons with rational underpinning, and without the mirror use of conclusory statements. The rationale provided in the Official Action is that one of ordinary skill would flip over Slocum because of one of ordinary skill in the art could

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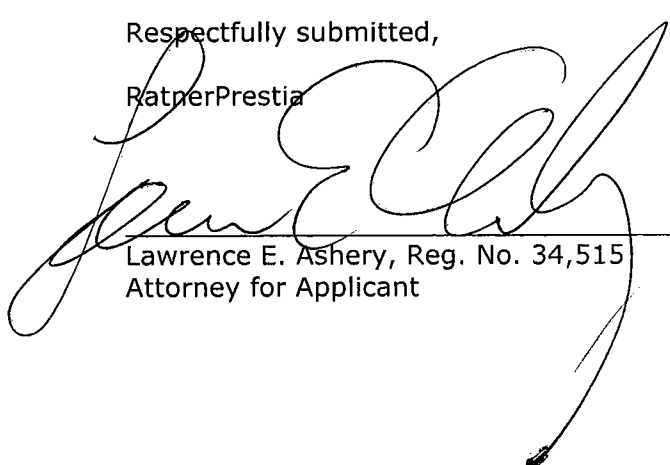
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reorient Slocum. This is not an articulated reason with rational underpinning. Furthermore, the Official Action's logic that "such a reorientation and the result combination would predictably work in the same manner" is traversed because Applicants have no basis to determine whether, indeed, the resulting combination would predictably work in the same manner (if at all).

Allowance of the above-identified application is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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